

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1866.

[No. 1602.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD, At the Vendue-Store, Corner of Prince and Water streets, A VARIETY OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest estimation and prices.

Philip G. Markeller, v. M.

A constant Trader.

For LIVERPOOL, direct,

The substantial, fast sailing

SHIP

William & John,

Thomas Woodhouse, Master.

To sail about the 20th instant.

For freight of a few hundred barrels or passage, (having good accommodations) apply to the Master on board, John Tanney, or the subscriber.

JAMES PATTON.

180th

GERMAN GOODS.

A few bales and cases of Baging, brown Ralls, H-shoes, Oxenburs, Plaidias and Dowlas, for Sale, at moderate prices.

ALSO,

The schooner

HENRIETTA,

Is complete order for sea, burthen five hundred and fifty barrels.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

121

WANTED,

A vessel of about five hundred barrels burthen, to take a freight to Boston.

Laurason & Fowle.

April 22.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for COKE and a MARKET; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.

Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12.

A GREAT BARGAIN may be had.

I wish to exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Loudoun county, for good lands in the western country. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river. There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat sowed last fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the Plaster of Paris, from the fullest experiments—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.

coif

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Abandoned, on Saturday last, from the subscriber's house near town,

A Negro Man, named Reuben, Formerly a STAGE DRIVER, and well known as being 10 years old.

FIVE DOLLARS reward will be given if taken in or about town, where he is supposed to be lurking, (an old habit) and TWENTY DOLLARS if 50 miles from town, and proportionably for a less distance.

William Hodson.

May 3.

JUST IMPORTED,

Per ship WILLIAM MURDOCH, from London.

A PARCEL OF

SPRING GOODS,

Amongst which are

Printed Calicoes and Cambrics, Narrow cord, tape stripes, and cambric dimities, Cotton chambrine, and chambray muslins, Plain and figured Italian farfenets, Plain jaconet and cambric muslins, A great variety of fashionable fancy muslins, shawls, veils, and handkerchiefs, Hosiery, silk gloves, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

Richard Veitch & Co.

May 18.

N. B. Many of the above GOODS are in suitable packages for the West India market, and entitled to Drawback.

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber,

Mould Candles, of a very superior

quality, by the box

Window Glass, of different sizes

Bucellos Wine, in quarter casks

Lithian Salt, and Willow Carpers

German Likens, of different descriptions.

A L S O,

100 hhds Maryland and Virginia

Tobacco, part of which is well suited to the West India market.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

May 12.

WOODVILLE FOR SALE,

An elegant Country Seat, adjoining the Mount Eagle tract, containing about 120 acres, chiefly all in woods and heavily timbered. There are on the premises a neat small dwelling house, good new kitchen, &c. commanding a beautiful view of Alexandria, and the city of Washington. A long credit will be given on this property. Apply (in the absence of the subscriber) to Mr. JAMES RUSSELL, of Alexandria.

Charles J. Catlett.

Woodville, 12th May, 1866.

N. B. Also for Sale, a good second-hand COACHEE and pair of HORSES. Apply as above.

C. J. C.

coif

JAMES PATTON,

Has for Sale on board the William and John, lying at Conway's wharf.

503 sacks blown sail,

2500 bushels ground alum do.

1200 pieces Rure ware,

2 crates assorted queens ware.

May 10.

dzw

REMOVAL.

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store, next door to Mott's tavern; where he offers for Sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And daily expects a further Supply.

April 3.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Michael Steiber to John D. Westcott and the subscriber, to secure the payment of a sum of money, &c. due from the said Michael Steiber to Jacob Geiger, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, upon the premises, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of May instant, a LOT of GROUND, situate on the east side of Royal street, between King and Prince streets, in the town of Alexandria, fronting on Royal street 36 feet and extending backwards 103 feet 5 inches; upon which are erected two good Frame Houses and Back Buildings. This Lot is subject to a ground rent of ninety dollars per annum.

JOHN LONGDEN.

May 6.

BOTTLED BEER.

To-Morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, and, if needed, repeated, each succeeding morning.

A dray with BOTTLED BEER will go about town:

When the citizens may supply themselves with that wholesome beverage at six pence per bottle, to be paid for on delivery.

Orders from the court-y and shipping orders will be executed on the shortest notice.

Apply to

T. CRUSE.

May 8.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has just received by the latest arrivals a handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Colonade Moll Muslins, Diagonal laced and pequet ditto, ut gauze, japanned and honey-comb do. Plain and figured lino Pequet crape, Plain cambric jaconet and mull muslins, Plain & colored hair-cord-ed cambric, India & British book muslin, Do. do. handkerchiefs, Leno veils, Lace cambric and tain-bored mull shawls, Honey-comb and imperial faunet do. Undressed gingham, chintz and calicoes, Silk and cotton chambrays, Italian Mantas, Ribbands, Italian sewing silk, Silk and cotton hosiery.

Ladies' extra long silk and kid gloves

Habit do.

York tanned do.

Pic nic mits

Mens' gloves

Adelphi cotton in boxes

Wood's superfine cloths & cassimeres

Marlines waistcoating

Nankens

4-4 and 7-8 Irish linen

Shirting cotton

Long laws

Irish Cambricks

Umbrellas

Bandania handkerchiefs

Plaidias

Dowlas

Crease

Ticklenburgh

Onaloughs and rolls

Bastis

Gurrahs and

Scampours

A L S O,

FRESH TEAS,

Of a superior quality, in small London caddies and by the pound.

May 6.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from James Davidson to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a sum of money from the said James Davidson to Daniel Spangler and Samuel Spangler, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, upon the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-eighth day of May next, a LOT of GROUND, lying upon the fourth side of Prince street and to the westward of Water street, in the town of Alexandria, fronting upon Prince street 20 feet 2 inches, and extending back 73 feet 6 inches—upon which there is erected a two story Frame House.

George McMullan.

May 1.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Daniel McCarty to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money due from the said Daniel McCarty to Jonathan and Mahlon Scholfield, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 31st day of this present month, part of that Tract of land called Mount Air, whereon the said McCarty now lives, lying upon Acquotique Creek, in the county of Fairfax, adjoining Gardner's Mill Land, distant about 11 or 12 miles from Alexandria. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Phineas Janney,

Andrew Scholfield.

May 7.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Superior court of chancery, held at Richmond, will be exposed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the county of Loudoun, the property of Thomas A. Diggs, Esq. One called the Valley Tract, containing about 1007 acres, lying about three miles from Leesburg—the other called the Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river, near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold for the purpose of raising the sum of about six thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A. Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mentioned. The sale will be made to the highest bidder for ready money, and will commence on the 17th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg, and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan, } Commissioners.
W. C. Selden, }

April 11.

THE Subscriber and possessor of the above advertised lands thinks it proper to warn any person who may incline to purchase under the above decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or aid in any manner, the procuring a title to perfect such sale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.

April 24.

The public are notified, and all persons are cautioned, against purchasing certain lands in Loudoun county, Virginia, decreed by the Superior court of Chancery, to be sold as the property of Thomas A. Diggs, and advertised by the commissioners, Swan and Selden, to be sold at Leesburg on the 17th day of June next, the fact of said estate being clearly vested in and belonging to William Dudley Diggs, of Maryland, an intestate under age.

ROBERT BRENT, attorney in fact for the estate of William Dudley Diggs.

City of Washington, April 28. [May 7] duf

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

CHARLES SLADE

Has received his SPRING GOODS, Consisting of a very general assortment of HARDWARE.

May 14. N. B. Have for sale a quantity of prime salt.

JAMES KENNEDY, Sen.

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE, A handsome assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Morocco Pocket Books; Ladies' Threading Cases; Y-manacks, and Dressing Boxes; best Pen Knives; Scissors, and Wax Tapers; Reeves's Patent Water Colours, in boxes or singly; best Black Lead and Camels Hair Pencils; Indian Ink; Liquid Colours for Maps; and Scott's elegant Liquid Blue Dye.

PAPER HANGINGS.

A few Patterns of the most fashionable Views of the attack on Tripoli by the American Squadron, color'd of a colored; and Views in Rome and other parts of Italy.

May 14. Have received from New York, and are now opening at their Store, on Royal Street, opp. the Mr. James Russell's, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Irish Linens, Diaper Table Cloths, brown Hollands, Fustians, and Ticklenburghs.

Diapers, Checks, Hempen, Dow-las, Sheetings, Threads, &c.

A few chests of Imperial and Hyson Teas, of the latest importations—and 50 sacks of Liverpool Salt.

May 9. 24 hogheads retailing Molasses

24 do. Sugars, of good quality

26 barrels Beef, Salem inspection

1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine

5 boxes Colton Cotton

2 sacks Sago

2 do. Licorice Root

Barrels of Clover and herds Grass Seed

A quantity of red Seal Leather, and

100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,

For Sale, by Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26.

WM. HODGSON

Has for Sale,

2 boxes 7-8 Coleraine Linens,

13 hogheads Claret, suitable for the West-India market, and entitled to drawback

14 cases first and second quality Claret, 12 bottles each

Marble Mortars of different sizes

7 cases best Lucie Oil

10 marble Chimney pieces

1000 bushels Liverpool fine and St. Ubes Salt

April 30

Received, this Day,

And for Sale, on very low terms,

15 hogheads first quality Muscovado Sugar.

2 boxes Irish Linens, Coleraine, assorted.

James Sanderfon.

April 9.

FRESH TEAS.

Now landing from on board the brig Harmony from New York:

12 chests Young Hyson, } of the latest

5 do. Hyson, } Importation.

10 do. Hyson Skin, }

Which will be sold on very moderate terms by

James Sanderfon.

April 21.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscriber,

25 bales Cotton,

25 tiers Rice,

10 hhds. Jamaica Rum,

3000 wt. nice Bacon

100 casks Stone Lime,

20 dozen rice Cakes Oil, in pint bottles,

1000 bushels S. B. Flour for the fish market,

500 Spanish Hides, and Groceries as usual.

Mordock Miller

April 22.

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

CONTINUED.

There are other sources of differences of opinion which can only be understood by giving publicity to the message. Gentlemen have gone into a long detail of the motives which governed them in the votes which they have given. It is not necessary for me to imitate the example they have set. I hope when my motives are called in question, it will be before the public and not here. I shall be ready to defend them by all the means I possess, the vote of this house notwithstanding. I believed when the injunction of secrecy was removed, it was removed from all our proceedings, and I considered all that was laid before this house as so far my property that I had a right to use it in my defence. We have been told there is one for voting

Mr. EPPES. I rejoice that the period has at length arrived, when our public conduct is to be submitted to the people. When what we have done in our representative capacity is to be selected not from eloquent representations on this floor of what other gentlemen would not do, but from the record of our proceedings. The secret is out; the bubble has burst, and gentlemen find themselves and the public disappointed. I consider the publication

In the year 1803, Spain had committed spoliation on our commerce to a considerable amount, the payment of which had been either wholly or in part refused. She had cut off the whole western country from an outlet to the ocean, by prohibiting a deposit at Orleans, and refusing to assign an equivalent one elsewhere, as stipulated by treaty. The remedy adopted by the collected wisdom of the nation was holding in readiness a detachment of militia, and making a secret appropriation to buy Florida.

In the year 1806, Spain had refused an amicable adjustment of limits; had refused to pay spoliation on our commerce; had in one instance violated our territory. The remedy resorted to has been to hold in readiness a detachment of militia, and to appropriate money for the purchase of Florida.

— This was the situation of the nation at these two periods. Whether at either period, the wisest course has been pursued, I shall not attempt to prove. In both cases the nation adopted the same principle. To avoid war if possible, and to purchase territory, rather than fight for it. All the strongest objections urged against the measure at present adopted, apply with equal force to the measure adopted in 1803. The two laws contain precisely the same words, and neither specify the object of appropriation. The law of 1803 was passed in secret with closed doors. The law of 1806 was passed in the same manner. The appropriation in 1803 was not recommended by the executive, but founded on a resolution submitted by a member of the house of representatives. The appropriation in 1806 was not recommended by the executive, but founded on a resolution submitted by a member of the house of representatives also. The object of the appropriation in the year 1803, was concealed from the people twelve months—in the year 1806, made public in a few weeks. Gentlemen may draw nice distinctions, but they will find it difficult to make the people believe that the measure adopted in 1803 was wise and virtuous, and the same measure in 1806, infamous. I appeal with confidence to the people, they will and must see, that this is the very same measure adopted three years ago, without noise, in a law containing the same words, passed in secret in the same manner, and supported by the very persons who have denounced this measure.

When, however, this measure shall be fairly brought before the public it will be found, that notwithstanding the noise and clamor which has been made, the difference between the majority and minority on this question is not very considerable.— Every member of the house of representatives admitted the necessity of doing something. What were the remedies within our reach? 1st. To declare war. 2. Either to increase our standing army for the purpose of strengthening our posts or holding in readiness a detachment of militia. 3. To exchange territory or to purchase.

As to the first of these, declaring war, no member of the house of representatives

wished to pursue that course. The gentleman from Virginia certainly did not. His report speaks only the language of peace; all the evils of war to this country, are dwelt on in that report with care and labor. If, however, we had not this proof that he did not wish for war with Spain, he has given unequivocal proofs of it in his arguments on another question. A war with Spain, we know, must be a war with Spain and France combined. They are joined by alliance offensive and defensive. To a war against France and Spain combined, all the objections urged against war with England would apply with full force. If war with England would have increased executive patronage, and endangered the constitution and liberty of the people, so also would war with France and Spain combined; we put war aside therefore, as a course which no man wished to pursue. The next course was either to increase our standing troops, or to hold in readiness a detachment of militia. Here was room for an honest diversity of opinion. A majority of the house preferred depending on militia—I was of that number. I thought the standing troops in that country sufficient for the protection of it, unless Spain determined to force a war. Subsequent events have shewn the correctness of that opinion. No violation of territory has taken place since the case of the Kempers, except by twenty Spaniards, who crossed the Sabine, and were driven off by the American troops. The next course was either to exchange territory, or to purchase. A majority of the house were in favor of both. I was of that number.

On the east side of the Mississippi there was territory to which Spain had an undoubted right. There was territory to which the United States had an undoubted right. And there was territory which Spain and the U. S. both claimed. On the west side of the Mississippi, the situation was the same. Each nation had an undoubted right to territory & here was territory claimed by both. It was not to be supposed that Spain, while she held the territory to the east of the Perdido, would be disposed to relinquish the claim which she sets up to the country between the Perdido, and Mississippi. It was necessary to purchase the territory to the east of the Perdido, to which Spain has an undoubted right, and after disposing of which, it would certainly be in her interest to relinquish her claim between the Perdido and Mississippi, on obtaining an equivalent surrender on the part of the United States to claims west of the Mississippi. I see nothing dishonorable in this transaction, and really it appears to me the difference between the majority and minority is narrowed down to this. The majority were in favor of militia. The minority of standing troops. The majority were in favor of exchange and of purchase. The minority in favor of exchange only.

On the importance of Florida to the U. States I shall not say any thing. The foes to this measure have admitted its importance in the fullest extent, and their willingness to acquire it on fair and honorable terms. All their objections have been made not to purchase but to the mode. It is said we have appropriated money not for the purchase of Florida, but to induce France to bully Spain out of her right.

On this subject, I have never had but one opinion. I have always believed, and still believe, that the money will be fairly employed in purchasing Florida of the rightful owner. The gentleman from Virginia will do me the justice to recollect that I held this language with closed doors. I hold it now in the presence of the people. That France may ultimately get the money is highly probable, and why? Has not the gentleman from Virginia told us the sovereignty of Spain is annihilated, that the powers of her minister are signed Charles Maurice Talleyrand? But of what importance is it to us what becomes of the money we pay Spain? Are we to become the guardians of Spain? Shall we not purchase a territory important to the United States because Spain may be bullied or cheated out of the money she receives from us? If Spain is really in such a degraded state that she has no will of her own, has her conduct towards the United States been such, as to induce us not to avail ourselves of the situation in which we find her? For my own part, I care not what use Spain makes of the money paid to her for Florida. It is of no importance to me as a representative, nor to the people. That the purchase will be fairly made of Spain, and the money paid to Spain, I have no doubt. The government dare not employ it in another way.

I shall vote for amending the journal, by

inserting the message. I know, however, that this will not satisfy the gentlemen. They will next want the correspondence of our foreign ministers; and this they know cannot be printed. I am willing, with these observations, to trust my conduct with those by whom I am elected. A representative is not responsible for the wisdom of measures. All he is answerable for, is an honest exercise of his judgment. On the present, as on every other occasion, I am certain, I have honestly exercised for the public good, that understanding which God and nature has bestowed on me.

(To be continued.)

VIENNA, February 15.

The military court commission, nominated to visit with the severity of the laws the different offences committed during the last war, has commenced its sittings under the presidency of baron Melas.

His royal highness the archduke Charles is promoted to the dignity of generalissimo of the imperial army, which was accompanied by the following letter:

"MY DEAR BROTHER,
"After the unhappy events which have lately taken place, and peace obtained by such great sacrificed, there is an indispensable necessity for putting the military in a situation adequate to the population of the country and the situation of the finances, which shall be distinguishable for its order and precision, and shall afford the best protection for my hereditary states. My first step to obtain this end, is to put you at the head of all my armies in the quality of generalissimo.

"When the troops shall be sensible that, in case I shall be forced into a war, they will be under your command, the idea will reveal, to those who have seen service, the glory they have acquired on the field of battle so many times, when you commanded them—it will inspire others with confidence in the talents, the bravery and foresight of their general, who led them by the surest paths to victory. With the dignity of generalissimo, I confer upon you the direction of all my military forces during the time of peace, in such a manner that the Aulic council and every other military administration, shall be subject to your orders. I shall to-day inform you of my pleasure in a manner more in detail, in a letter written by myself, which shall define the sphere of your activity, as well as that of the authorities which are subject to you. I expect at the same time, from your intelligence and your indefatigable exertions, the formation of new plans for ameliorating the present system, and also the most efficacious attention to the punctuality and the propriety of their execution.

(Signed) "FRANCIS."
Vienna, February 10.
February 16.

Prince Charles has erased general Mack's name from the list of generals; and his employment as chief of the staff has been conferred on general Meyer, who enjoys the particular confidence of the archduke.

BATTLE OF AUSTERLITZ.
The Russian official account of the battle of Austerlitz.

[From the Petersburg Journal of February 2.]

TROPPAU, January 25.
The issue of the battle of Austerlitz has been so well confirmed by its consequences that it is almost incredible how France could publish such extravagant and untrue relations of that affair. All Europe, and the Russian nation in particular, justly expect a relation on our part. The love of truth alone, and the wish to adduce none but well authenticated facts, have hitherto prevented the appearance of this relation. In the mean time while it is necessary to correct some of the statements of the French bulletins, particularly the 30th, and to lay them before the public.

General Savary spoke with two persons only belonging to the emperor's suite; and excepting these, he only saw some field adjutants, who had brought dispatches from their chiefs, or were in waiting to transmit orders to them.

The chief of the French nation might not have derived any pleasure from the conversation of prince Dolgorucki; but he at the same time forgets that the Russians did not belong to those nations who sought his protection.

The number of the allied army, as stated in the bulletins, "was 105,000 men, viz. 100,000 Russians and 25,000 Austrians, and the French much inferior." But why were their numbers not given? Besides the reserve, which alone was said to be equal to the army, the enemy's force consisted of four large divisions of 20,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry each, commanded by a marshal and two generals of division. The

combined army, on the other hand of 52,000 Russians and 100,000 Prussians. But this inferiority in numbers was more than made up for by the misfortune of the Russians. The scarcity of provisions was so great that only two days preceding the battle there was nothing to eat. The horses were reduced to such a degree, that the artillery could not be moved. In the course, in the battle, the Prussians made little use, excepting in the beginning, where it was at first planted. The want of provisions and forage was so great, that it was not sufficient to prevent our marching any longer at Olmutz, or to station further in the rear. The circumstances urged the necessity of a retreat. The happy result of which was effected from the valor of the Prussian imperial guard, of which the Emperor's bulletin, that it lost all its arms and in possession of them, and was taken prisoner from the enemy. The Prussians, it is said, lost 15,000 men and 10,000 prisoners. Do they in the end the 20,000 said to have

After so many forced marches
by fatigue and hunger as had been the
sickness consequent thereunto;
in the Danube and in Moravia
the Russian army there is not a deficiency
of 17,000 men. But, were the
bulletin has presented the
the Russian army pursued, a
efforts? On the contrary, it
kept the field till the next
the war was not concluded, but
of Germany, at whose particu-
the first commenced their retreat
also effected in good order and
withstanding the French partly
the negotiation with Austria, the
prosecuted its victories. To
of this day the French battle
the French Guard (the reserve com-
in the battle. The same bulletin
forwards asserts, that when one
was broken by the Russian Guard
the Imperial Guards to advance
to action.

The French Bulletins abound with
tales, over which the pretended
fiction, occasioned by the di-
ferences of canon, and a conflict
of a hundred thousand men, throw but
a faint light. Can it possibly serve the
General to sanction such reports
as will stand in need of such means
to make that military glory, which is
the object of posterity, will do justice to the

BOSTON, May 8.

A BRIEF VIE
Expose of the state of the
tion.

On the 4th of March, M. Casterlain, minister of the interior, proposed to the French empire to give a new life to the body. The orator began by a eulogy of Bonaparte to the invasion of France, and proceeds to the journey of the emperor towards the north, and then to the conquest of Milan. He notices the state of the internal state of France, particularly at Troyes, Lyons, and the other states on the other side of the Alps, as there represented as glorified by the late revolutions which he had effected, and their connection with France. It then represents him at Boulogne, and the invasion of England, and the obligation he was under to transport to Germany. After touching on the progress of the war, it proceeds to the state of the tranquillity which France during the absence of the emperor and the army. "Paris (it says) is a soldier, and yet never order more strictly maintained the laws better executed than they the same of its sovereigns. The sentiment of love and admiration felt. It was this sentiment which the progress of the war made it produce threefold, and which the contingent was raised. It is the sentiment of military ardor, which animates men who press to enrol in the emperor's guard of honor. One may regret the rapidity of the war, in which they had no part in the midst of these immense sacrifices, when the emperor given the means and combinations of winning all the fatigues of a private soldier, and often having no use of straw, no covering but the sun, from whence all the fire seemed to emanate; even the presence of three hundred leagues of reins of the emperor's army."

ing the message. I know, however, this will not satisfy the gentlemen. I will next wait the correspondence of foreign ministers, and this they know will be printed. I am willing, with observations, to trust my conduct to those by whom I am elected. A representative is not responsible for the wisdom of measures. All he is answerable for is an honest exercise of his judgment. At the present, as on every other occasion, I have honestly exercised the public good, that understanding God and nature has bestowed on

(To be continued.)

VIENNA, February 15.

The military court commission, nominated to visit with the severity of the laws different offences committed during the war, has commenced its sittings under the presidency of baron Melas.

His royal highness the archduke Charles promoted to the dignity of generalissimo the imperial army, which was accompanied by the following letter:

"MY DEAR BROTHER,

After the unhappy events which have taken place, and peace obtained by great sacrifice, there is an indispensable necessity for putting the military in a situation adequate to the population of the country and the situation of the finances, which shall be distinguishable for its order, precision, and shall afford the best protection for my hereditary states. My first object to obtain this end, is to put you at the head of all my armies in the quality of generalissimo.

When the troops shall be sensible that, if I shall be forced into a war, they will be under your command, the idea will recur to those who have seen service, the glory they have acquired on the field of battle so many times, when you commanded them—it will inspire others with confidence in the talents, the bravery and foresight of a general, who led them by the surest way to victory. With the dignity of generalissimo, I confer upon you the direction of all my military forces during the war of peace, in such a manner that the council and every other military administration, shall be subject to your order. I shall to-day inform you of my desire in a manner more in detail, in a letter written by myself, which shall define the sphere of your activity, as well as that the authorities which are subject to you.

With respect at the same time, from your intelligence and your indefatigable exertions, the formation of new plans for ameliorating the present system, and also the most judicious attention to the punctuality and propriety of their execution.

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TROPPAU, January 25.

The issue of the battle of Austerlitz has been so well confirmed by its consequences that it is almost incredible how France could publish such extravagant and untrue statements of that affair. All Europe, and the Russian nation in particular, justly exact a relation on our part. The love of truth alone, and the wish to adduce none well authenticated facts, have hitherto prevented the appearance of this relation—the mean time while it is necessary to rectify some of the statements of the French bulletins, particularly the 30th, to lay them before the public.

General Savary spoke with two persons belonging to the emperor's suite; and repeating these, he only saw some field marshals, who had brought dispatches from the chief of the French nation might have derived any pleasure from the consolation of prince Dolgorouky; but he at the same time forgets that the Russians did belong to those nations who sought his extinction.

The number of the allied army, as stated in the bulletins, "was 105,000 men, viz. 60,000 Russians and 25,000 Austrians, and French much inferior." But why were numbers not given? Besides the regular army, the enemy's force consisted of large divisions of 20,000 infantry and cavalry each, commanded by a marshal and two generals of division. The

combined army, on the other hand, consisted of 52,000 Russians and 17,000 Austrians.

But this inferiority in number was the greatest misfortune of the Russian army: the scarcity of provisions was so great, that for nearly two days preceding the battle, they had nothing to eat. The horses were fastened to such a degree, that those belonging to the artillery could no longer draw. Of course, in the battle, the artillery was of little use, excepting in those stations where it was at first planted. The total want of provisions and forage was alone sufficient to prevent our maintaining our position any longer at Olmutz, or to take another station further in the rear. These circumstances urged the necessity of the battle, the happy result of which could only be expected from the valor of the troops, the imperial guard, of which it is said, in a bulletin, that it lost all its colors, are still in possession of them, and have taken a pair from the enemy. The combined army, it is said, lost 15,000 killed and 10,000 prisoners. Do they include among these the 20,000 said to have been drowned?

After so many forced marches, and so much fatigue and hunger as had been sustained, with sickness consequent thereunto; after the affairs on the Danube and in Moravia; of the whole Russian army there is not a deficiency of more than 17,000 men. But, were the loss as considerable as the bulletin has pretended, why was the Russian army pursued, as that bulletin itself asserts? On the contrary, the Russian army kept the field till the next morning. The battle was not concluded, but with the Emperor of Germany, at whose particular desire the allies first commenced their retreat, and which was also effected in good order and without loss, notwithstanding the French partly assert, that during the negotiation with Austria, the French army of this day the French bulletin says, that the French Guard (the reserve corps) took no part in the battle. The same bulletin however, afterwards asserts, that when one French battalion was broken by the Russian Guard, Bonaparte ordered Marshal Bessieres to advance, and that the Imperial Guards on both sides immediately came to action.

The French bulletins abound with false statements, over which the pretended noise and deception, occasioned by the discharge of 200 pieces of cannon, and a conflict between two hundred thousand men, throw but a dimly coloring. Can it possibly serve the interests of a great General to (as the French bulletin says) "Can he really stand in need of such means as these to increase that military glory, which is not denied him? Posterity will do justice to the truth."

BOSTON, May 8.

A BRIEF VIEW.

Or Expose of the state of the French nation.

On the 4th of March, M. Champagny, minister of the interior, presented the Expose of the French empire to the legislative body. The orator begins with the elevation of Bonaparte to the imperial dignity, and proceeds to the journey which he afterwards took through France, and his visit to Milan. It notices the great amelioration in the internal state of France, particularly at Troyes, Lyons and Savoy, Piedmont, Parma, Plaisance, Genoa, and the other states on the other side of the Alps, as there represented as greatly ameliorated by the late revolutions and changes which he had effected, and their union and connection with France. It then proceeds to represent him at Boulogne, preparing for the invasion of England, when the coalition obliged him to transport his army to Germany. After touching upon the advent of the war, it proceeds to give a picture of the tranquillity which reigned in France during the absence of the emperor, and the army. "Paris (it says) did not contain a soldier, and yet never was public order more strictly maintained; never were the laws better executed. France obeyed the same of its sovereign, or rather the sentiment of love and admiration which she felt. It was this sentiment which hastened the progress of the conscription, and made its produce threefold before the time which the contingent was expected to be raised. It is the sentiment of devotion and military ardor, which animates those young men who press to enroll themselves in the emperor's guard of honor, and who alone may regret the rapidity of those exploits, in which they had no part. It was in the midst of these immense and painful labors, when the emperor given up to the chances and combinations of war; experiencing all the fatigues of a private soldier; exposed to all the intemperance of a rigorous season, and often having no bed but a truss of straw, no covering but the heavens, from whence all the fire of his genius seemed to emanate; even then, at the distance of three hundred leagues, he held the reins of the administration of France,

carefully inspecting the smallest details; occupied equally with the good of his people, as with that of his soldiers; seeing all, knowing all, resembling that invisible spirit that governs the world, and who is only seen in his power and benevolence. Peace was concluded before, in many parts of France, it was scarcely known that the war had begun; a war not so long as your annual session, and the consequences of which must embrace future ages, Europe, and the other parts of the world. Turin, a widow, after the loss of its kings, is comforted by a splendid promise. A brother of the emperor will govern this fine country, and his known character is a guarantee of the happiness which he will confer upon it. He will reside at Turin. An amiable and brilliant court will amply indemnify that city for what it has lost. Its magnificent palace will become the residence of goodness and the graces. Formerly a melancholy fortress, surrounded with enemies; now it is open to France and Italy, of which intercourse it appears to be the central point; it will in future be surrounded only by friendly nations and commerce, and the arts will speedily settle there, and diffuse their benefits."

Of Italy it says, "Italy has changed its face, and the ancient kingdom of the Lombards is restored at the voice of Napoleon. Italy, reposing under the shade of the monarchy, from its long convulsions, has no longer any cause to envy France. The same breath animates it; the same power protects it; the same spirit formed its new institutions, accommodating them to its situation and its manners. Milan has been lulled, in the name of its king, him whom it had called its deliverer. Mantua received with transport him who was under its walls, the vanquisher of five armies, sent to defend it. Italy is proud of receiving laws from a new Charlemagne, and fancies that she sees springing up with her ancient glory, all the prosperity which her climate and her soil entitle her to. Displaying a new character, she hopes to prove, that her long weakness was the vice of her institutions, and not the fault of its inhabitants. If courage and genius have made war, generosity and moderation have concluded peace; a sovereign unfortunate in war has recovered, by peace, a great portion of his dominions; his losses are nothing in comparison to the risk which was incurred by the monarchy of which he is the chief. France, our allies, have had their power extended, and their titles ennobled. The bounty of the emperor has surrounded France with national friends to her government. Italy, the noble daughter of France and who promises to be worthy of her parent, has reaped the fruits of the war. But her power is our own; her opulence adds to our prosperity; our enemies are driven from her shores, and they can no longer have commercial relations with her. This rich soil is snatched from their avidity. Italy is a conquest obtained over England. She is united to Germany by the two fold bond of proximity and friendship; and by that alliance which her prince has contracted with the daughter of one of the most powerful sovereigns of the Germanic empire, tranquillity is now assured to the peaceful inhabitants of the mountains of the Tyrol. Commerce will enrich its deserted valleys; conquest will prove a blessing."

The Expose next proceeds to describe the various improvements in the interior administration, and the immense national works which are in contemplation; and then says, "But here, and it is necessary to declare it boldly to the nation, that its safety requires that a numerous army should be kept on foot; that fleets should be constructed, and seamen raised to protect our commerce, our colonies, and our rights. These circumstances require productive finances. The emperor thinks 800,000,000 will be necessary in time of war, and upwards of 600 during peace; as the fate of a country should never be left to the mercy of an obscure plot, nor any intrigue of a cabinet; but in all cases, it should be ready to make head against any storm, and silence the jealous clamors of its enemies. It is the will of the emperor, as well as the desire of the whole nation, to augment our navy; and as we lost some ships in the late engagements, it is a new motive for redoubling our ardor. A great number of our cruisers are scouring the seas, and have attacked the commerce of our enemies in the remotest regions. Our whole flotilla shall shortly revive by the return to its banks of the conquerors of Ulm and Austerlitz. But all those warlike measures shall be nothing more than measures to peace, and even of a moderate peace, in which we shall secure the pledge of not being surprised and seized upon under the most vain and perfidious pretences; it were otherwise better to en-

sure still the miseries of war, rather than make a peace which would expose us to new losses, and afford fresh aliment to the bad faith and avarice of our enemies."

The union of Piedmont with France is represented as a measure which was rendered necessary, from the French being in possession of Genoa; but it is added that that union does not increase the strength of France. "It was not only the kingdom of Italy, of which they (the coalition) would deprive us; Piedmont, Savoy, the Duchy of Nice, even Lyons, and the united departments, Holland, Belgium, the fortresses on the Meuse, these were the conquests prescribed to the confederates by England; and to this they certainly would not have confined themselves, if they had triumphed over the perseverance of the French people. England attaches no great interest to Italy. Belgium is the true ground of the hatred which she bears to us. But Holland, the 110th department of France, the kingdom of Italy, Venice, Dalmatia, Istria and Naples, are now under the protection of the imperial eagle; and the union of these states only affords us the means of being formidable on our frontiers and coasts. The emperor, after each victory offered peace to Austria. He also offered it to Naples before the war; peace was violated as soon as sworn, and which has produced the downfall of that house. He also offers it to England. He does not mean to force that power to recede from the prodigious changes made in India, as little as Austria and Russia from the Partition of Poland; but he has a right to refuse to recede from the alliances and unions which form the new federative system of the French empire. Turkey has continued under the yoke of Russia; and it was the emperor's chief aim, by getting Dalmatia in his hands, to be ready to protect the most ancient of our allies, to enable him to maintain his independence, which is of more importance to France than to any other power. The first coalition terminated by the treaty of Campo Formio, had the favorable issue for France of the acquisition of Belgium, the frontier separation of the Rhine, the bringing of Holland under the federative influence of France, and the conquest of the states now forming the kingdom of Italy. The second coalition gave it Piedmont; and the third brings Venice and Naples under the federative system. Let England be finally convinced of her weakness; let her not try to operate a fourth coalition, if it were, in the nature of things, possible to renew it." [The whole of this article has not yet been received from France.]

BALTIMORE, May 15.

Arrived, schooner Good Intent, Rathell, 30 days from Cayenne. Brings nothing later than before received.

Ship Little Mary, Waters, 67 days from Amsterdam. March 24, lat. 45, long. 25, spoke ship Birmingham, from Baltimore, for America; and ship Arabella, of Wiscasset, from Liverpool for City Point. Saw two ships going in to Hampton Roads, names unknown.

Schooner Antelope, Edwards, 17 days from Laguna. Left there, 25th March, ship Speedwell, Willis, for Philadelphia, in a few days; Margaret, Gardner, do, next week; Pamela, Taylor, Charleston, 5 or 6 days; Olive, Dawson, for New York, no cargo on board ready; Leo, Gardner, Nantucket, taking in; schooner Elizabeth, Robins, New York, discharging; Felicity, Felty, Baltimore, part of cargo down; Brilliant, Nelson, do, part of cargo on board; pilot boat Penguin, Ingraham, of New York, for Corriaces, in 8 days. Passed brig Three Brothers, from Martinique, in the Bay. Saw several vessels off the Cape, standing in.

May 12.

Arrived, brig Three Brothers, Fitch, 21 days from St. Pierre, Martinique. Left there, on the 19th April, schooner Adolphus, of Norfolk, for Charleston, in 2 days; brig Jane, for Philadelphia, in a few days; Sally, of do, from Antigua; Maria, of do, arrived on the 17th of April; Adventure, for New York, on the 24th; schooner Dath, of do, uncertain; Morning Star, of Charleston, sold; brig Favorite, of Boston, returned, with the loss of her foremast, after having been at sea 24 hours, repaired and ready to sail; ship George, of London, from Surinam, with sugar, coffee and cotton, a prize. Off Hatteras, spoke ship Active, 20 odd days from Port Cavallo, for Philadelphia. The pilot spoke off Cape Henry, ships Cora and Iris, bound to Baltimore.

NORFOLK, May 10.

Arrived, sch'r Three Sisters, Spear, 23 days from Grenada. Left three brigs Two Berseys, White, for Boston in 15 days; Oliver, Bowen, for Kennebunk in 15 days; The American barque Jane, was brought into Grenada by the ship Dart, and liberated, was afterwards seized by the officers of the revenue for having taken on board sugar and coffee at Demerara.

Sch'r Isabella, Pitts 57 days from Lisbon. Spoke, March 16, in lat. 36 39, long. 13, an English cutter of 16 guns, treated politely. A. pri 29, lat. 30, long. 70. 14, sch'r Liberty, of and from Philadelphia, 9 days out bound to St. Jago de Cuba; 30th, lat. 32, 42, long. 71, 44, sch'r Ruby, Jennings, from Portland bound to Havana; May 2, lat. 34, 4, long. 70, 23, ship Amphion, Trawbridge, of Boston, 4 days from Charleston bound to Liverpool; 8th, lat. 35, 52, long. 74, ship Active, of Philadelphia, from Porto Cavallo, bound to Philadelphia.

Left at Lisbon—Schooner Alexander, Roche, of New York, just arrived; Refource, Magye, of Providence for India; President, Toby, of

New Bedford for New York in 4 days; Zedus, Treadwell, of Portsmouth, N. H. discharging; Minciva, Hodgdon, at quarantine; Commerce, Finch, of Weymouth, for Antwerp; Ann, Bradford, of and for Alexandria; Hunter, Bayne, of and for ditto; brigs Flora, Benthall, of and for Portsmouth, (V.) in 14 days; Jupiter, Baxter, of and for Baltimore; Katy, Booth, of N. York for this port; Calista, Tyler, of Bolton for Antwerp; Three Thomas, of Kingston, (Mass.) for Cherbourg; Schooners Hope, Allen, of and for Plymouth, Hannah, Doane, of Bolton, for Russia; Lively, Steele, of Duxbury failed for Barcelona, March 3. The ship Liberty, Suggeton, of Philadelphia, and Bonetta, Eudicott, of Salem, failed for Russia the 7th of March; same day the Retribution, Derby, failed for Salem. There was no other American vessel at Lisbon on the 13th of March.

The following vessels are at anchor on the Horse Shoe, and in the Roads.

The ships William P. Johnson, from the Cape de Verde; Diana, Noble, from Boston in ballast, to Moses Myers; Minciva, from Jamaica, and the British ship Pandora from London.

The ships Intrepid, Steele, from Liverpool, and General Green, from Kennebunk, both for this port, were spoken yesterday morning, off Smith's Island.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, MAY 16.

Extract of a letter from Havana, dated Apr. 6.

"I am surprised to see so much in the United States papers respecting the political relations between the United States and Spain. I am confident that one half the Gazette accounts are nothing more than mere fabrications, as I already know some of them to be. It seems to be insinuated that hostile appearances are manifested by this government, but I assure you that it is directly the contrary, and that a very pacific disposition is entertained towards the Americans, and there appears to have been nothing of a hostile nature received from the court of Madrid, and it is the prevailing opinion here that all differences between the two nations will be amicably settled."

Captain Ribbrough, from St. Pierre, Martinique, informs, that the officers of the customs are very strict owing to several late defects in attempts to smuggle, to evade the duties:—4 vessels had been seized; 2 of them were liberated, paying a fine of 500 dollars each. Markets at Martinico, (April 17) and the adjacent islands, for United States, very low. Colonial produce high; sugar 6 dollars 50 cents to 7 50; coffee 45 cents; cocoa 27 to 30; molasses 40 to 45.

Markets low at Cayenne, 23th April: above which date, no list at present. At Martin, (Mart.) 7th April, 4th at 40: beet 9; butter 28 sous; lard 35; sweet oil 4 dls. per dozen; lumber no demand. The above in bales for sugar, 7 dls. to 7 50; molasses 45 to 47 sous.

Ten or twelve years since the Jacobins predicted that in ten years there would not be an Emperor, King, Prince, or nobleman in Europe. But we find, instead of the annihilation of these sort of folks Bonaparte can manufacture them almost as fast as a ginger bread baker. In a late batch he produced no less than three Kings, and nobody knows how many Princes, &c. &c. And it is said he has now in dough two or three more Kings, besides a new Emperor of the North. But notwithstanding he thus marries "republican" predictions, no one enjoys more of their homage and high consideration.

[From the Maryland Herald.]

Communicated for publication by Dr. Emanuel Franz, of Washington county, (Md.)

A Wick that will not cost a man a cent! Take a leaf of Mullein, let it get half dry, cut from its sides a quarter and half a quarter of an inch in breadth, put it in your lamp, and it will burn equally as well as a cotton wick, and will last to read and write by, better than a candle, which must be often relit.

The Printers throughout the United States, will render a service to the community, by inserting the above in their respective papers.

DIED suddenly this morning, at nine o'clock, MR. DUNCAN NEVIN, a respectable inhabitant of this town.

His friends and acquaintance, and the St. Andrews Society in particular, are requested to attend his funeral from his late dwelling, upper end of Fairfax street, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

O. P. FINLEY,

FAIRFAX STREET: Has imported in the William and John, Captain Woodhouse.

A large and elegant assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c.

Which he will dispose of by wholesale and retail, on the accustomed terms to punctual customers.

May 15. 23w
Cally, and the highest price given for clean Linen, and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

Notice is hereby given,
The Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac,
THAT a dividend of three per cent, has
been declared on the capital stock, for the
half year ending this day; which will be paid
to them or their legal representatives, on Tues-
day next, the 13th inst.
By order of the President and Directors,
Charles Page, Cashier.

May 7.
BROKER'S OFFICE,
And Commission Store,
A. LINDO,
Takes the liberty of informing the public, that
HE HAS OPENED A
Broker's Office and Commission Store,
At the corner of Union and K Street.

WHERE he will be happy to render
his services in the purchase of goods, and
every species of public stock, merchandise, lands, houses,
lots, vessels and negroes, will be bought and sold on com-
mission. Reasonable advances will be made on consign-
ments, and acceptances will be given when such consign-
ments are accompanied with orders to sell to meet the
payments. All kinds of produce and merchandise re-
ceived on consignment at the customary terms.
As a stranger in Alexandria he is induced to intrude on
the public the following testimonial from Winchester,
where he acted in the double capacity of auctioneer and
commission merchant:

Winchester, March 4, 1806.
We do hereby certify, that Mr. A. Lindo, auction-
eer and commission merchant in this borough, has con-
ducted himself in such a manner as to have gained the
confidence of the public in an eminent degree; and his
fidelity, honor, secrecy and integrity in his business, just-
ly entitle him to this our mark of approbation.
H. Holmes, John & Abm. Miller.
Daniel Go d, John Bell.
Charles Brent, jun. Wm. Davison.
Richard Holliday, Geo. Reed.
Jos. Gamble, Alf. H. Powell.
H. W. & I. Baker.

He has, at present, for Sale,
A first rate (gentleman's) Servant,
young, likely, active and healthy, and may be
had on trial. To save trouble, his price is 400
dollars, cash, or approved endorsed notes, nego-
tiable in bank, at 60 days, with interest added.
Wanted to Hire,
A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old.

April 28.
Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under
the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,
was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-
sent. All persons that are indebted to come
have claims on the same, are requested to close the
form and sign as possible. Those whose ac-
counts are of long standing are particularly re-
quested to attend to this notice, and make
payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18.
JOSEPH RIDDLE
Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately
arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part
of his

FALL GOODS;
Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax
Street, and daily expects an additional supply in
the United States from Liverpool.

September 23.
LOST,
On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,
The outer Case of a WATCH.
It is of Gold, plain and of modern fashion.
Five Dollars reward will be given, to any
person who will deliver it to the

February 22.
THREE CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, on the
night of the 11th instant, James Moore
Kidwell, an apprentice to the boot and shoe-
making business. He is about 16 years of age,
sandy complexion, down look. Whoever returns
said apprentice shall be entitled to the above re-
ward.

M. & J. Janney,
5th month, 14th.
N. B. Masters of vessels and others are fore-
warned harboring or carrying off said apprentice,
at their peril.

This is to give Notice,
THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria coun-
ty, in the district of Columbia, hath ob-
tained from the Orphans' Court of said county
letters of administration on the personal estate of
John T. senior, late of the county aforesaid,
deceased; all persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them
with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on
or before the 15th day of October next; or they
may by law be excluded from all benefit of said
estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of
April, 1806.

Rebecca Yost, Adm'r.
April 17.
N. B. All persons indebted to the above es-
tate, are requested to make immediate payment
to the administratrix.

JOHN G. LADD
Has just received
100 boxes New-York hard SOAP
of a superior quality. Also,
A few hogheads Muscovado Sugars,
Do. West India Rum,
Tierces of Rice and bales of Cotton.
Wanted to purchase
100 hogheads bright Virginia Tobacco.
April 30.

Now Landing,
From Schooner Fame, from New York, and for
sale by
LAWRASON & FOWLE,
30 Barrels prime Pork,
20 do do. Beef,
Also, from Schooner Maria, from Boston,
5 bales Beechum Guirahs,
300 pieces yellow Nankeens,
In Store,

Imperial, }
Young Hyson, } **TEAS.**
Hyson Skin, }
Ruffs and Ravens Duck,
Cats and six fresh Raisins,
Ground Ginger,
Muscovado sugar in barrels,
Double refined lard do.
200 boxes mould and dip Candies, of a su-
perior quality, for the West India market,
30 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels New England Rum,
8 pipes and half pipes Tenerife Wine,
10 rolls milled Lead,
600 pair mens' coarse and fine Shoes.
WANTED,
A Bill on New-York for about 500
Dollars. Apply as above.

April 9.
JAMES BACON,
A his GROCERY STORE, on King Street, has, in
addition to his former stock, added
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-
lities,

Leaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial, } **TEAS,**
Hyson, } particularly selected
Young Hyson, } family use.
Hyson Skin, }
Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Madeira,
Bullitos,
Sherry,
Lisbon, } **WINES.**
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New
England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon,
Cayenne and Black Pepper Race and Ground
Ginger, Baked Salt for table use, Pearl Barley,
Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dye and
Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt Petre, Florant
Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone,
Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, Salt
English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars,
and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing To-
bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hooker's Pipe
in boxes.
London Mustard, warranted of a superior qua-
lity, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, De-
mijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article
in his line—the whole of which have been select-
ed with care and will be disposed of on the very
lowest terms.

December 16.
Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and secur-
ing in jail, a young mulatto man slave,
named ANDREW. He was hired by me last
year to Mr. J. Smith Thomas, who keeps the mil-
dle ferry up the river to Alexandria, and absconded
from that place about the latter end of August
last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9
inches high, dark and well made, has short cur-
led hair, and is frequently subject to have fever-
ish large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to
be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address,
for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has
not been heard of by me since his elopement, I
suspect he has had the address to ship himself as
a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexan-
dria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and
secures him in any jail, shall receive from me
the above reward, as soon as due information
thereof is given to me or to Doctor N. P. Cox-
sa, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Caulin.
Maryland, Charles County, }
[Feb. 3.] 210
A few copies of the American
Gardener may be had at the Book-
Store of Robert Gray.

Cotton & Stewart
Have received a large supply of
PAPER HANGINGS,
Of various figures and of the newest fashions.
April 29.
Second and Last Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against Tho-
mas McCowen, deceased, late of Lou-
dou county, are requested to forward their ac-
counts by the first of January, 1807, to either
of the subscribers, or they may be excluded from
the benefit of the dividend of said estate.

John McCormick, Leesburg,
or
Thomas Janney, Alexandria.
May 9. 1806

Fifteen Dollars Reward,
Will be given for apprehending and securing in
jail, a Mulatto Girl, who calls herself
Matilda Brown,

A GED about 15 years, and perhaps about 4
feet 6 inches high, with long bushy hair.
Had on a frock made of country cloth, with a
large black and white stripe. She ran away on
the 4th of March, and is now probably in Alex-
andria or the City of Washington.

David Peter.
George Town, May 7. [May 9] 1806

Just Published,
For Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S Book Store,
BROOKES'S
General Gazetteer Improved;
Or a New and Comprehensive

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY;
CONTAINING

A description of the empires, kingdoms, states,
provinces, cities, towns, forts, seas, harbors,
rivers, lakes, mountains, capes, &c. in the
known world—with the government, cus-
toms, manners, and religion of the inhabi-
tants; the extent, boundaries, and natural
productions of each country; the trade, ma-
nufactures, and curiosities of the cities and
towns; their longitude, latitude, bearings and
distances in English miles, from remarkable
places; and the various events by which they
have been distinguished—including a detail of
the countries, cities, boroughs, market towns,
and principal villages, in Great Britain and
Ireland, together with a succinct account of
at least seven hundred cities, towns and vil-
lages in the United States, more than has ap-
peared in any preceding edition of the same
work; in which the numerous mistakes and
deficiencies of European Gazetteers, respect-
ing this country, are corrected and supplied—
illustrated by eight maps, neatly executed.—
Price 3 dollars 50 cents.

A L S O,

Scott's Geographical Dictionary of the United
States. Price 2 dollars 50 cents.
Pinkerton's Modern Geography, 2 vols. octavo,
and a quarto Atlas. Price 15 dollars.
Guthrie's Geography improved, 2 vols. quarto,
and a folio Atlas. Price 15 dollars.
Davis's Modern Geography for Schools. Price
1 dollar 50 cents.
Pinkerton's Geography abridged, for 2s. Price
1 dollar.
Walker's Elements of Geography and of Natu-
ral and Civil History, with Maps and Plates,
London edition. Price 4 dollars.

April 24. 2122m

Now printing in Philadelphia,
AT THE LORENZO PRESS,

Under the Supervision of the Author, in a five Oc-
tavo Volume, with Plates, executed by the best
Artists in America, a new and splendid Edition,
much enlarged, of a POEM, entitled

Modern Philosophy;
OR

Terrible Translocation!!!

A POETICAL PETITION AGAINST GALVANIZING
TUMBLERS, and the PERKINISTIC INSTI-
TUTION.

Addressed to the Royal College of Physicians,
and the Society of Surgeons, London.

By CHRISTOPHER CAULIN, M. D. A. S. S.
Fellow in the Royal College of Physicians, Aberdeen,
and honorary Member of no less than nineteen very
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The object of this Poem is to promote the best
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give more extensive publicity to such inventions,
improvements, and other exertions of the human
mind as deserve to be patronized by the commu-
nity.

The author proposes to enlarge the work, by
the addition of such matter as he presumes will
be found most immediately interesting to the
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